

Amendments to the Specification:

[13] FIG. 3A is a cut-away, side view illustration of a unidirectional ball ramp, and

FIG. 3B is a cut-away side view illustration of a bi-directional ball ramp.

[20] Those skilled in the art will understand that grooves 54, 56 may be unidirectional or bi-directional. As illustrated in Figs. 3A and 3B Fig. 3, grooves 54, 56 extend from a first end 60 to a second end 62. In the case of a unidirectional groove as illustrated in Fig. 3A, the groove depth increases along the length of the groove between the first end 60 and the second end 62 forming a “taper” or “ramp” such that the groove depth is deepest adjacent one of the ends, such as is shown at 61. In the case of a bi-directional groove as illustrated in Fig. 3B, the groove depth is deepest approximately midway between the first end 60 and second end 62, illustrated at 63, and becomes shallower adjacent the ends 60, 62. While the preferred embodiment utilizes a bi-directional ball ramp brake 14 as described above, the particular groove configuration and shape is not intended as a limitation and can be of any configuration and shape consistent with the use of a ball ramp brake. Ball 58 rides in a groove such that turning of one plate relative to the adjacent plate, such as plates 42 and 50, causes ball 58 to ride or move up a ramp, forcing the plates apart and thereby applying greater and greater braking force between the plates.